

MR. GRANGER-ABOLITION.

An article in a Richmond paper contains an extract of a letter from a member of Congress, and other matters, tending to exonerate Mr. Granger from the charge of abolitionism. It is stated that he voted for a resolution declaring that Congress has no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with slavery in any of the States of this confederacy, passed May 25th, 1836.

He is said to have made the following remarks, in the House of Representatives, on the 22d December, 1835:

"Sir—I hold the Abolitionists of the North in no higher respect than do the gentlemen from South Carolina, or from any other section of the country. There are many of them for whose motives I have no respect—there are others whose motives are honest, but to whom, misguided as they are, I would say—'Stay your hands—you must not scatter fire-brands, arrows and death, and say we are in sport.' Of them, I say, deal with them under the Constitution and laws of the land as you think proper, but when I am called upon to confound these petitioners with such persons, I feel it my duty to enter my protest.

"Differing as I do from many of my constituents, I have never entertained but one opinion, and that is, even if the constitutional right exists, which I doubt strongly, there is no question of policy, now existing, which should call for legislation on this subject."

It is said he holds to the "abstract" right of petition, with Mr. Clay and others. We are to understand by this, we suppose, that he will admit abolition petitions; for if Mr. Clay entertains such sentiments, such will be the doctrine of the Harrison Administration; to which southern "whigs" are, of course, disposed to submit.

We give the above statement as we find it, and in ordinary cases it would be satisfactory as far as it goes. But such open deceptions have been practiced upon the people, that the strongest asseverations of Federal politicians require corroborative testimony, before judgment can be more than suspended. We feel bound to say, however, that the charge against Mr. Granger, of being an abolitionist, is not, at present, sustained.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Election of Printer. The election of Printer for the Senate of the next Congress, took place in that body on the 20th ult. The result was as follows:

For Blair and Rives 26

For F. P. Blair 1

Mr. Mangum announced his intention of not voting, previous to the ballot. It appears his party followed his example.

The most extraordinary incidents have attended this election. During the debate, Mr. Clay of Kentucky, made use of the following remarks:

"Gentlemen who have held the Government for twelve long years, in this last agonized moment of departing power, make this attempt to force upon us, against all our feelings, this their special favorite, their cherished pampered Government organ! It is under these circumstances that I tell them, in my own name, and as far as I am acquainted with their sentiments, in the name of all my friends around me, that we should regard ourselves as recreant to our duty if we did not, the first moment we possess the power, turn him out, and put in his place a man more acceptable to those who will then occupy these seats. And now, I give this timely notice to the gentleman who presses this measure, to the individual proposed, and to all concerned, that no claims for damages may arise hereafter."

When it is remembered that this election took place in conformity to a law of Congress, and the practice of the Senate for twenty-two years, it must be admitted that Mr. Clay has outdone himself in shadowing forth this audacious tyranny.

The object in electing the printer previous to the sitting of Congress, is to give him time to prepare to execute the work, a part of which is done before the meeting of that body. This was the course pursued in our own Legislature. In 1835, a Federal Senate elected Federal printers (Gales & Seaton) for the succeeding Democratic Senate, and the precedent was established by the very persons who now endeavor to set it aside. Mr. Clay speaks of the "twelve long years" in which the Democrats have held the Government; but he has forgotten to add that for two thirds of the time the printing has been given to printers opposed to the administration. Mr. Preston on a former occasion, declared that Messrs. Gales & Seaton had "a large establishment—a large capital employed, and if they were not to be the printers they ought to know it." It will be very difficult to conceive why the same remarks do not apply to Messrs. Blair & Rives, and why the same measure of justice should not be meted to them. The editors of the Globe have now entered into a solemn contract with the government to do the printing for the next Senate, according to law. We shall see whether Mr. Clay will find "friends enough around him," whose moral sense is equally blunted with his own, and whose Jacobinical principles will sustain him in trampling under feet the "supreme law of the land," and in absolutely robbing a political opponent to reward a partisan. From the indications before us, this apostate is to lead the way in establishing a "reign of terror," which will be administered with a political ferocity unprecedented in the annals of our country.

Of some other proceedings in the Senate on the same day, the Globe says: Another vigorous effort was made on Saturday to draw from Mr. Clay his substitute for the Independent Treasury. It failed entirely. He utterly refused to show his hand. When sorely pressed, he at last said that the old system would be revived—the State bank deposit system, as established by the act of 1836. Mr. Allen and Mr. Walker instantly showed that this act was repealed! That it was repealed by the concluding section of the Independent Treasury act! and, consequently, that a repeal of this act, without providing a substitute, was to leave the public moneys where they were between the time of the removal of the deposits and the enactment of the State bank deposit system; that is to say, according to Mr. Clay himself, in the lawless custody of the President! All this was clearly shown and even Mr. Clay sunk under it. He said no more; and how could he? He who denounced for two years President Jackson for having, against his will, the lawless custody of the public money; and now demands the same lawless custody for the Harrison administration which he denounced for the Jacksonian. Oh shame, where is thy blush?

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. C. C. Calhoun asked leave to introduce his bill to prevent the interference of certain Federal officers in elections, and explained and advocated the bill at considerable length, expressing a wish that the vote on leave might be considered a test vote on the bill. He

was followed in the debate by Messrs. Clay of Kentucky and Preston in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Norvell, Wright, Calhoun, Sevier, Linn, Cuthbert, and Buchanan in opposition; and the question being taken on granting leave, it was decided in the negative—ayes 14, noes 26. The Vice-President submitted a letter from Mr. Webster giving notice of his resignation of his seat in the Senate. Some remarks of Mr. Cuthbert in relation to certain opinions formerly held by Mr. Webster, gave rise to a highly animated discussion, in which Messrs. Cuthbert, Clay of Kentucky, Preston, and Rives, participated, which was terminated by a successful motion for adjournment.

The bill to renew the charters of the banks of the District of Columbia, was quite warmly debated in the Senate on the 23rd and 24th. The main point of discussion was an amendment proposing to make the stockholders personally liable for the issues of the banks.

Of the proceedings in the House the Globe of the 25th says:

In the House, the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic list, was, contrary to expectation, expeditiously and westerly and westerly, after a very warm and animated debate, in which nearly one-half the members participated. The discussion has been mainly directed, for the last four or five days, to the single point of reducing the fees and allowances to the United States marshals, district attorneys, and clerks. It was generally admitted that the profits arising from these offices, particularly in some of the South-western States and in the city of New York, have been enormous; and the proposition to limit the income of these lucrative stations, the marshals and district attorneys, to \$6,000 per annum, and those of the clerks of the several districts and United States courts to \$4,500, elicited a very animated and elaborate debate, during the progress of which, sundry unsuccessful amendments were submitted.

Those who seemed most ardently to contend against a reduction to the extent proposed, were those who have usually been the loudest in the shout of extravagance and waste and want of economy of the existing Administration, and after Mr. Granger, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Cray of Michigan, and Mr. Gentry, had concluded, Mr. Alford of Georgia made a very effective and spirited speech in favor of economy and reform, and in support of the proposition for reducing the appropriations.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, the committee rose and reported; and to-day (Wednesday) the previous question having been demanded, all further debate was cut off; and the repeated calls made for the yeas and nays have so closely occupied the almost exclusive attention of the members, as to afford them at least one day's respite and deliverance from the rude and stormy encounter through which they have so recently waded.

JUDGE P. P. BARBOUR.

The Globe of the 26th ult. announces the death of our distinguished and virtuous fellow-citizen P. P. Barbour, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He retired to his chamber in his usual health, on the night of the 24th, and was found dead in his bed on the morning of Thursday. His sudden decease is ascribed to an affection of the heart. The last rites were paid to his remains at the Capitol, in the chamber of the Supreme Court, on the 26th. The President, Vice President, Senators, Representatives, and Judges attended the ceremony.

A SHORT AND TRUE HISTORY.

The Legislature of Missouri have adopted an address to Mr. Van Buren, in which that body tender to him their "regard, esteem and unimpaired confidence." The following short and true history of the now triumphant party forms a part of the address. It must be well for the "Republican portion of the 'whig' party" to ponder on these truths:

"On your elevation to the Presidential chair, the country presented the painful spectacle of a nation convulsed with the violence of revolution—bloodless, yet full of the rumors, threats and malignant passions of approaching anarchy—a party the constant, and consistent enemies of Democracy—a party which under the execrated name of Federalists, had been crushed into nothingness by the slow yet steady advance of truth—which looked on the people as incapable of self-government—which had fiercely opposed the administration of Mr. Jefferson—which had submitted to the brutal insults of Great Britain, estimating even merchants' goods higher than our sailors' rights—which had opposed our just war, adding perditional insults to the already bleeding country—which had submitted in silence to the treason of a Hartford Convention—which had sustained all the errors, heresies and usurpations of the administration of John Quincy Adams—and which had opposed, with uncompromising violence, all the measures of General Jackson's triumphant administration, suddenly usurp the time honored name of Whig; and allied to British capitalists and domestic stockholders, they have boldly warred against the principles of Democracy by the power of money, the corruptions of the press, and the conspiracies of banking institutions."

FOREIGN.

Liverpool dates to February 4th, and London to the 3d have been received in New York.

Parliament was opened on the 26th of January. The Queen makes no particular allusion to the affairs with this country, but speaks in general terms of the friendly disposition of foreign nations, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace. The papers speak of the probable adjustment of all the difficulties.

Mehemet Ali had completely submitted to the Sultan.

Daniel Brent, esq. Consul of the United States of America for Paris, and agent of American claims died in that city on the 31st of January.

The situation of Poland is represented as becoming hourly more deplorable. Numerous arrests were taking place, and the measures of government were becoming more and more intolerable and exasperating.

We see no remarks in the papers concerning the price of Cotton and Tobacco, and therefore suppose there has been no change in these articles.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.—The Portland Advertiser of Friday says: "We understand by private advices from Augusta, that the Land Agent has decided to take off the 'civil posse' from the disputed territory and to leave an agent of the State to look after the trespassers—the Land Agent of Massachusetts agreeing to pay half of the expense of the agent who is to be kept there. Mr. Hamlin will go to Fort Fairfield in a few days to discharge the men that have been kept there by Gov. Fairfield. These men have been doing no good to the State, and have been supported at an expense of probably \$50,000 for the past year."

A convention is to be held in Rhode Island on the first Monday in November next, for the purpose of forming a State constitution. Thus far she has managed to "get on" under her colonial charter.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal is still in session. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice: DANIEL, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Shaw v. Burney, in Equity, from Bladen; decree for plaintiff, and reference. Also, in Spear and Patton v. Atkinson, from Pitt; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Love, from Haywood; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Bonner v. Latham, from Beaufort; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Smithwick v. Biggs, from Martin; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Britain v. McKay, from Macon; affirming the judgment below.

GASTON, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of McDonald v. McLeod, in Equity, from Moore; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Den ex dem. Leary v. Fletcher; directing a new trial. Also, in Love v. Belk's heirs, in Equity, from Macon; declaring that the defendants are trustees of the legal title, &c. and directing an account &c. Also, in Ming v. Zollcoffer, from Halifax; declaring that the writ ought to be quashed. Also, in Doe Wall v. Hinson, from Anson; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Griffin v. Pleasant, et al. in Equity, from Caswell; dismissing the bill. By RUFFIN, C. J. in Smith v. Monroe, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Mitchell v. Adams, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Kissam v. Edmonson, in Equity from Halifax; decree for Plaintiff and reference. Also, in Wolf v. Fleming, from Burke, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lewis v. Owen, in Equity from Bladen, dismissing the bill. Also, in Perry v. Pierce, in Equity from Buncombe; declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory decree. Also, in Graham v. Torrence, in Equity from Iredell. Also, in Brown v. Long, in Equity from Rowan, directing a decree for the Plaintiff. Also, in Quinn v. Green, in Equity from Lincoln, affirming the decree. Also, in Den ex dem. Halcumbe v. Ray, from Yancy, affirming the judgment below.

By DANIEL, J. in Richardson v. Jones, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in King v. Kinney, in Equity from Jones, dismissing the bill with costs.

By GASTON, J. in Doe ex dem. Flanhiem v. Lee, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Bird v. Graham, in Equity from Montgomery, directing an account to be taken. Also, in Sherrill v. Harwell, in Equity from Lincoln, affirming decree and remanding the cause. Also, in Guter v. Thomas, in Equity from Moore, dismissing the bill.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, February 21st, 1841.

SIR: The General appropriation bill has not yet passed the House. Mr. Stanley of your State, I understand, made a four hour's speech upon it the other afternoon, in which, as is usual with all the speech making Honorables, he did not by any means confine himself to the subject before the House. Among other things, he spoke of the past Brown influences and Strange voices of his own State—playing upon words; nor was he satisfied to play upon North Carolina alone, but stepped over to her Southern Sister State to bandy there a little, and for doing which Mr. Pickens took some exceptions. Mr. S. although it would seem was the aggressor, it is believed has the vantage ground as well as that Mr. P. cannot well acquit himself without challenging him. This extremity I hope will not have to be resorted to, and from the friendly exertions I saw made afterwards by the Senator elect from Maine, Mr. Evans, who was in the chair at the time it occurred, I am inclined to think will not happen.

Mr. Van Buren has acquitted himself handsomely, and as became a People's man is his courtesies to the President elect, and I have no doubt but the country at large will do him justice and place an indelible stamp of approbation upon his course in regard to it. It matters not what ones individual feelings may be towards another, the people's will on all occasions is to be, and should be, respected.

In your last number, after giving a list of the new cabinet, I see the following remark: "All of them Federalists of the Hamilton School, and one an Abolitionist. We shall make further remarks on these appointments, in our next." I have only to say that from what little knowledge I have of the gentlemen your remarks are perfectly correct; but what else was expected? That there is talent combined with those Federal principles (with a single exception) cannot be doubted, and as your own State has generally been almost wholly disregarded in high places, and now being given one sixth part of the Government to control, be it for good or for bad, as far as she has been respected, would it not be well enough to touch lightly and give her a chance to show her respectability? Judge Badger, I understand, has of late become quite a people's man, and as for being a most powerful jurist I have ever understood he was quite celebrated. Is it not possible that a man who is great in any one thing which requires mind to be equally so in another? I cannot think it impossible. And should it turn out to be so in his case, (which I myself do not doubt,) as regards talents the Old North State will find no cause to be ashamed of the administration of her portion of the General Government. And as for Federal principles being adopted and carried out by the coming administration, is what was all along believed and preached up to the people.—They have notwithstanding seen proper to place that party in power, and North Carolina has as much right to figure a little in it as any other State and will do as little harm no doubt. Whigs alone must compose the cabinet, and Southerners should feel an interest and greater security in having Southern men in it. This is my notion, let it pass for what it may.

WHO GOVERNS?

On the 22nd instant, when General HARRISON was running about in Virginia, and, according to the Richmond Whig, making no secret of his determination to call an extra session as early as May, BENNET writes from Washington, what we understand is really determined on by those who are the actual managers of affairs: "The extra session has been postponed till October, so that the extra and the regular session will run into one."

The first caucus had determined that the extra should begin in May, and General HARRISON was sent off under that impression. In his absence, it is determined otherwise; and he is thus left to gabble on about doing, what it is privately determined he shall not do.

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.—Mr. Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, as we learn from the Northampton Courier, recently delivered a lecture before the Lyceum, which for literary beauty and performance, astonished all who heard him. Says the Republican, of that place, "his subject glowed and sparkled on his anvil. Mr. Burritt is about 32 years of age, of modest, prepossessing, manners and appearance. He still continues his manual labor daily, and study of foreign languages. He has already become master of more than fifty different languages."

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county of Martin assembled in the Roanoke Hotel, in the town of Williamston, this evening, and on motion of Capt. Jesse Cooper, Dr. W. S. Woodard was appointed Chairman, and A. S. Mooring Sec.

After the meeting was organized, Col. Asa Biggs was requested to state the object of the meeting, which he did in a forcible and appropriate manner; and on the close of his remarks introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas from present indications it is probable that there will be a called Session of Congress and it is important that the democratic party of this District take early action to secure a candidate who will represent their principles, and as our present representative the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum informs us it will be out of his power to present himself before the people again as a candidate for reelection:

Therefore—Be it Resolved, that John R. J. Daniel, be recommended as a proper person to represent this District in the Congress of the United States, and that the other counties in this Congressional District be requested to hold meetings and respond to this recommendation.

On motion: Resolved, that the Sec. be requested to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the "North Carolina Standard" and "Washington Republican" with a request that they publish the same.

On motion: Resolved, that this meeting adjourn, sine die.

W. S. WOODARD, Chairman.

A. S. MOORING, Secretary.

Feb. 23d, 1841.

LOG CABINS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York American speaks of a log cabin saloon 100 feet by 40; in which 900 lights poured down their effulgence, &c. on juvenile heads and bosoms. Such are the log cabins which are admired and respected by those who recently said so much about log cabins and hard cider; and such are the log cabins with which General Harrison has been familiar. It is such poor men as pay \$10 each for going to such log cabin saloons, that those men respect, and not the poor men who dwell in the log cabins which are erected for use, and not for humbug. Baltimore Republican.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The barque William and Francis, at New York, from Havana, was boarded by a British man of war, the Forester, on the coast of Africa, the vessel searched and the captain kept under guard for a whole day.

ODOROUS.—Mr. Webster boasted some months back, that there was about the notes of Biddle's Bank "an odor of nationality," to secure them currency and credit. As they have now lost both and are in bad odor, the odor of nationality in which the monster has expired is "a stench in the nostrils of the people." As to any good odor will do the widows and orphans and other confiding stockholders, at whose cost Clay and Webster had princely fees, and political papers were bought up, it will be like the odor of the cheese in the miser's closet, to enjoy which his starving boy rubbed his crust against the door. Charleston Mercury.

We are pleased to learn from the Nashville Union of the 21st, that Mr. Harries, the editor of that paper, who was wounded by young Foster, is considered wholly out of danger and will soon be at his post.

FATAL EPIDEMIC.—We are sorry to learn from the Knoxville Register, of the 6th of February, that the fatal epidemic which lately made its appearance in West Tennessee, is gradually extending itself, and has created much alarm in the vicinity of Henry county. It is supposed to be the disease known some years since in that section of country as the "Cold Plague." Its ravages are well remembered in several of the upper counties of East Tennessee, and Western counties of North Carolina.

THE LATE MR. GRUNDY.—Resolutions of regret for the loss of this eminent gentleman, and of respect for his learning, uprightness in professional life, and amiable and excellent qualities, were offered in the Supreme Court of the United States on Saturday, adopted and entered on the minutes.

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.—The Central Bank in Hallowell, Me., has been entered, and a number of locks broken. The robbers succeeded in forcing open the wooden door of the vault, and after an unsuccessful attempt to start the iron door, made good their retreat.

BRUTAL MURDER.—A correspondent of the Boston Mail, writing from Darien, Ga. gives a minute account of the death of Mrs. Burton, and the previous circumstances of her history. She it appears, a year or two since, was a girl of extraordinary beauty and accomplishments, the life of the circle in which she moved; but in an evil hour she met a man of fashion and wealth, named Burton, by whom she was seduced, and who was compelled by her father, with a pistol at his breast to marry her. It resulted that Burton, who was a gambler, treated her in the most brutal manner, beating and otherwise ill using her, until he caused her death on the night of 31st ult. She had concealed his treatment of her from her friends, from fear of public exposure. The wretch is in prison.—N. Y. Sun.

CHUSAN.—The Chinese island Chusan, which has lately been seized by the British troops, is the most northern station in which the tea is made. The whole island is said to abound with tea trees, even to the tops of the mountains; and it may become important not merely as a military position, but as an additional means of rendering England independent of the caprice of the Celestial Empire for supplies of tea.

The Parliament of Great Britain allows to their green girl of a Queen, for her own allowance \$1,750,000; for keeping a husband \$133,000, for her horses and hounds \$310,000, forming an aggregate of \$2,190,000. The same parliament for the purpose of education allow upwards of twenty-five millions of people, allow only \$133,000 per annum! The precise sum allowed the queen for keeping a husband!

CREDITABLE.—A man was recently fined twenty dollars by the Recorder's Court of New Orleans, for wearing a bowie knife. We notice this with pleasure. A few such examples would be attended with consequences of the most salutary character. Those who carry deadly weapons are generally the persons most likely to use them improperly. How many murders are attributable to the system?

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.—A newspaper writer

from Washington says: "Gen. Harrison's coach has arrived here—a present, it is said, from Stokes and Co. mail contractors."

Wonder if there is any English iron in it! if he will drive horses of English blood, or will have a white, or black driver? These have been deemed very important considerations, and "old Tip" must be careful not to wound the sensitive feelings of his friends. Wonder, too, if the "gold spoons" in the White House will be sold after the 4th of March? Mobile Register.

Improved Gunpowder.—It has been recently discovered that colonium (resin) mixed with gunpowder in the proportion of one ounce to a pound doubles the strength of the powder, so that in blasting, one ounce may be used instead of two, and with greater effect.

SAFE RAIL ROAD.—A million of passengers have passed over the Eastern rail road between Boston and Salem in a little more than two years, during which time it is asserted that no accident of any kind has occurred, and not one of the number of travellers has ever been injured.

The Planet says the following toast was recently given at Ogdensburg, N. York:

"Woman"—A mother, she cherishes and corrects us; a sister, she consults and counsels us; a sweetheart, she coquets and conquers us; a wife, she comforts and confides in us; without her, what would become of us?"

The Buffalo Republican gives the following emendation, by an old bachelor:

A mother, she scolds and spansks us; a sister she tells of and pinches us; a sweetheart, she coquets and jilts us; a wife, she frowns, pouts, frets, cries, and torments us; without her, what would there be to trouble us?"

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN TEXAS.—The cornerstone of the first Episcopal Church in the Republic of Texas was laid on the 14th October last, in the city of Matagorda, the Rev. C. S. Ives, officiating on the occasion.

ROYALTY.—About 3000 miles from where we are situated, is the Royal city of London, with its immense population. In this city is the Royal Palace, with its Royal inmates. In the Royal Palace, is the Royal Crib, in which slumbers the Royal Baby. A very few weeks since, and the world was informed that this Royal Baby had been vaccinated! Ah! inspired theme, o'er which imagination soars, until wearied with delight, it rests again by the side of the Royal Baby in the Royal Crib! Let us for a few moments contemplate this Royal event—the Royal Vaccination. About the Royal Crib, in the Royal Nursery of the Royal Palace, is assembled all the Royalty of England. Close to the Royal Crib stands the Royal Physician, with the Royal Lancet. As yet the Royal Baby sleeps, its head propped by the Royal Bib. But hush!—it wakes! The Royal Physician seizes the opportunity—the Royal incision is made—there is one Royal squeal, and the Royal Vaccination is completed! Hartford Times.

A YOUNG SCAMP.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a lad in that city on the evening of the eclipse, persuaded his companions that the eclipse could only be seen from his mother's yard, and charged them a cent each for admission!

The greatest man living is said to be a modern Goliath named Charles Freeman, now at Boston. He is a native of New York State, but 19 years old, measures 7 feet 3 inches in height, and weighs 300 pounds. He is double jointed, a very Sampson in strength, is well proportioned, and formed with the most perfect symmetry.

THE RISING GENERATION.—About 500 young robbers, it is estimated, daily perambulate the streets of New York, stealing everything they can lay their hands on. Another detachment visit the auctions, cut the bags, baskets and barrels, and carry off an immense quantity by the homopathik principle! of a little at a time.—Another set steal the mechanics tools, nails, lead, and other articles from public and private buildings. Balt. Am.

CONVIVIAL PARTIES.—At a temperance meeting, held in Boston recently, a young man present related the history of twelve young men, who were accustomed to hold frequent convivial meetings, and whose last meeting was held about three years ago. Since then six of them had gone to a drunkard's grave, and five more to destruction, and he alone remained to tell the story, having been restored to reason and to society by the perseverance of the friends of temperance.

Indisputably, the firm believers in the Gospel have a great advantage over all others—for this simple reason, that if true, they will have their reward hereafter, and if there be no hereafter, they can be but with the infidel in his eternal sleep, having had the assistance of an exalted hope through life, without subsequent disappointment—since out of nothing, nothing can arise—not even sorrow.

MATRIMONY.—"You ought to marry." "Never." "I know a good girl for you." "Let me alone." "But, perhaps, you—pshaw!—you don't know her. She is young." "Then she is sly." "Beautiful." "The more dangerous." "Of a good family." "Then she is proud." "Tender-hearted." "Then she is jealous." "She has talents." "To kill me." "And one hundred thousand dollars." "I will take her."

CRUELTY AND BRUTALITY.—A disgraceful scene occurred at Chew's Landing, New Jersey, on the night of the 23d. A number of boys made a bonfire in a field—when a brute in human form, and animated by the spirit of a fiend, rode a horse into the middle of the fire, kept him there until the poor animal's legs were shockingly burnt, and then, because the horse would not stand quietly and undergo the torture—dismounted, and deliberately cut the poor beast's throat. Such a human being is a disgrace to any age or country.

IMPOSSIBILITY.—Under this title an Albany paper has the following hit at the young ladies. "It is impossible for young ladies to receive any benefit from the best of sermons, when they can tell, a fortnight afterwards, what dress every person wore at church."

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died on Tuesday night, 9th of Feb., 1841, MARTIN WARD, aged 73 years, after a long and painful illness of 49 days, leaving a family to mourn, consisting of a wife, three sons, and four daughters; a part of them being in other States. White Marsh, Columbus co., N. C. 350-124.

MAILED.

In Warren County on Tuesday evening the 23d ult. at the residence of Thomas T. Jenkins, Capt. Belfield Stiles, of Petersburg, to Miss Ann Jenkins.

In this City, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Virginia J. Kyle, daughter of the late Hazlett Kyle.

In this City on Tuesday evening last, by Dr. J. B. Hinton, Mr. James W. Walton, to Miss Louisa Ashley, daughter of William Ashley, Esq.

DIED.

In this county on Sunday the 8th inst. in full hope of a joyful immortality, Elder James Freeman, an able and useful minister of the Gospel, aged about 75 years. He had been a member of the Baptist Church, and for the last 20 years or thereabouts, a Preacher of that denomination, and greatly beloved for the benevolence of his heart, the excellence of his spirit, the purity of his life, his untiring devotion to the salvation of men and his zeal for the glory of God. This good man has fallen, after a few weeks of patient suffering, full of years and full of excellence; and while his bereaved family and friends are mourning his loss, his happy spirit, is doubtless borne by angels to Abraham's bosom, amid anthems of praise, and begins its Eternity of glory, with Heaven's high plaudit. "Well done good and faithful servant! enter thou into thy master's joy!" Com.

In Caswell county, N. C. on the 7th inst. Mr. William Page, in the 73d. year of his age. In the death of this aged and venerable patriarch, who in full maturity, has bid adieu to this vain world, and "gone beyond that bourne whence no traveller returns," his friends must be forcibly reminded of the demise of some of those good men whose characters are so aptly portrayed in the Holy Scriptures. He was a worthy farmer in humble life—raised a numerous family of children, all of whom are respected and merit the respect of their acquaintances. His maxim through life was, to live and let live; to attend to his own business and let that of others alone; and we may say of him, with the poet—"an honest man is the noblest work of God." Children and friends mourn not the death of this good father and neighbor; for rest-assured that one whose character was unimpeached and unimpeachable in this world, will be a gain to the next.

A NEIGHBOR.

PROSPECTUS

OF A POLITICAL NEWSPAPER,

To be issued from the Office of "The North Carolina Standard," TO BE ENTITLED

THE EXTRA STANDARD.

THOMAS LORING, Editor.

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to Democratic Republican principles. The price will be \$1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any rate without an amount of one dollar in advance, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of ten dollars in advance.

A specimen number will be issued in a few days. Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841. T. LORING.

\$25 REWARD.—Lost, some days since, A GOLD LEOPARD WATCH, No. 3340, made by Lepaute & Fil. Mrs. De Roi, Paris. I will give the above Reward to any person who will deliver the said Watch to Mr. Yarbrough, Proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, with the person who has it; or \$15 for the Watch. R. M. HARVEY, U. N. 331-4.

March 1, 1841.

IMPROVED LOTS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, finding it necessary to retire from this place, and return to his former place of residence, offers for Sale the House and Lot where he now lives, in the South-East part of the City. The Lot is elevated and dry, having a gentle slope from the front to the back street; contains one and a half acres, enclosed all round with new paling, and encloses one of the best wells of water in the City. The House is 40 by 18 feet, two stories high, to which is attached a Shed with two rooms, and there is also a Dining Room in the basement—making it a very convenient and pleasant Dwelling. There is an Office in the